

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE KNAFF & CO.  
 Charles W. Knapp, President.  
 George L. Allen, Vice President.  
 W. B. Carr, Secretary.

Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.  
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
 DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS A WEEK.

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.  
 One year, \$10.00.  
 Six months, \$5.00.  
 Three months, \$2.50.  
 Any three days, except Sunday, one year, \$1.00.  
 Sunday Magazine, \$1.00.  
 By Carrier, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.  
 Per week, daily and Sunday, \$1.00.  
 TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.  
 Published Monday and Thursday—one year, \$1.00.  
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC,  
 St. Louis, Mo.

Noted contributors cannot be returned  
 Entered at the Post Office in St. Louis, Mo., as  
 second-class matter.

PER COPY.  
 Eight, ten and twelve pages, 1 cent.  
 Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages, 2 cents.  
 Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages, 3 cents.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
 Main 203.  
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 14.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.  
 Vol. 32, No. 182

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.  
 Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that  
 the actual number of full and complete  
 copies of the daily and Sunday Republic  
 printed during the month of December, 1900,  
 all in regular editions, was as per schedule  
 below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	81,970	17	75,990
2	85,780	18	78,740
3	81,000	19	78,080
4	79,490	20	76,900
5	77,810	21	75,600
6	78,310	22	82,650
7	77,340	23	89,035
8	83,130	24	77,220
9	92,510	25	77,560
10	77,660	26	76,430
11	76,620	27	74,470
12	77,050	28	75,290
13	76,200	29	79,510
14	75,920	30	90,930
15	81,430	31	75,670
16	92,840		

Total for the month, 2,479,075

Less all copies sold in printing,  
 left over or filed, 109,880

Net number distributed, 2,369,195

Average daily distribution, 76,426

And said W. B. Carr further says that  
 the number of copies returned or reported  
 unsold during the month of November was  
 539 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
 day of December, 1900.

J. F. FARISH,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My  
 term expires April 26, 1901.

HE MUST BE GOVERNOR.

It is not to be believed that Governor  
 Stephens has, as is reported, been guilty  
 of so great a breach of the proprieties  
 as to attempt to dictate the course to  
 be followed by Governor Dockery in the  
 matter of Police Board organization in  
 St. Louis.

Governor Dockery is responsible to the  
 people for his administration of the af-  
 fairs of the State of Missouri. If he sees  
 fit, of his own free will, to continue in  
 office the Police Commissioners appointed  
 by Governor Stephens, he should shoulder  
 responsibility for results. Equally well  
 and good in it if he shall prefer men  
 of his own choosing, honestly believing  
 that they will render better service to  
 the community.

This business is essentially Governor  
 Dockery's business. The incoming Gov-  
 ernor of Missouri is right in declining  
 to bind himself with pledges to the out-  
 going Governor. He must be free to do  
 as he thinks best for the good of the  
 State. He would not be the Governor  
 of Missouri if he entered upon the per-  
 formance of his duties under other con-  
 ditions.

SANE DISTRICT.

Pingree of Michigan is one of the men  
 who sow seeds of infinite evil while try-  
 ing to produce a crop of good.

Predicting a bloody revolution within  
 twenty years is a poor business for  
 any citizen of the United States. That  
 the Governor of a State can so far sub-  
 stitute raving for reason illustrates the  
 truth that voters are too careless about  
 where they place in high office.

Evils and inequalities and sorrows  
 there are. But they will not be mended  
 by bloody revolution; for the plain rea-  
 son that in the United States there are  
 blessings and pleasures more numerous  
 which bloody revolution would destroy.  
 Americans are able to mend the evils  
 due to laws or permitted by laws. They  
 can change a law when they please.  
 And they are intelligent enough to  
 change a law without losing ten times  
 as much as they gain. Sometimes they  
 may be a trifle slow about changing  
 their laws—a fact possibly due to a  
 distrust of raw law-reformers like Pin-  
 gree which experience has cultivated in  
 the popular mind.

GOVERNOR STEPHENS'S MESSAGE.

In his message to the Legislature, Gov-  
 ernor Stephens sets forth matters of  
 general interest that make an eloquent  
 showing for the State of Missouri and  
 its institutions.

While the State Constitution requires  
 that only \$250,000 of the debt must be  
 paid annually, during the past four  
 years it has been reduced by \$313,000,  
 or \$2,113,000 more than required by law.  
 This alone is sufficient cause for con-  
 gratulation. Governor Dockery's admin-  
 istration will have the further pleasure  
 of wiping it entirely out.

Employment bureaus under the aus-  
 pices of the State have found work for  
 6,189 persons during the past year. Only  
 two free labor bureaus are now estab-  
 lished, one in St. Louis and the other  
 in Kansas City. Owing to the fact that  
 St. Joseph has, according to the last  
 census, a population of more than 100,-  
 000, it will also enjoy the benefits of  
 the law.

Missouri has risen to be one of the  
 principal mining States in the Union.  
 The zinc output has increased 53.28 per  
 cent during the past four years. The  
 lead product has increased 33.25 per  
 cent. While this gross output has in-  
 creased so wonderfully, the value of the  
 product has nearly doubled.

Some of the recommendations made by  
 Governor Stephens demand the serious  
 consideration of legislators. The National  
 Guard has been neglected. A State  
 law which shall aid in preventing the  
 maintenance of wineries is recom-  
 mended. The educational and eleemo-  
 s

nary institutions of the State are fa-  
 vored with requests for increased ap-  
 propriations. The demand for a new  
 franchise tax is again urged. His recom-  
 mendation for a World's Fair Commis-  
 sion is in line with the present advance  
 work being done for that project in this  
 city.

Both in his review of facts and in his  
 suggestions of subjects for legislation the  
 Governor presents Missouri as a strong  
 and progressive commonwealth.

TAXING FRANCHISES.

Franchise taxation will be one of the  
 great questions before this winter's leg-  
 islative session. It is safe to say that  
 nothing will be accomplished after all  
 the discussion if the result hinges upon  
 the bill introduced by Senator Clay—  
 practically the bill out of which nothing  
 but talk came at the session two years  
 ago.

No clear conception can ever be ob-  
 tained by those who use the term "cor-  
 porations" indiscriminately.

Of itself a corporation is simply a  
 method of doing business—a method  
 necessary in all modern communities;  
 from which the community derives as  
 much benefit as the incorporating business.  
 There is, per se, no special privi-  
 lege in articles of incorporation. The  
 business is not relieved from competi-  
 tion, from the taxation of its property,  
 from losses and accidents. It enjoys no  
 advantage over individuals except in  
 ability to continue regardless of the  
 death or incapacity of particular owners  
 and to limit the liability of stockholders.

But there are many kinds of corpora-  
 tions—almost as many nowadays as  
 there are human activities. Farms are  
 so organized sometimes. It would be  
 unpractical unjust to tax the land and  
 agricultural products of a farming business  
 and also the person or persons to do  
 business. The same rule applies to  
 most ordinary manufacturing and mer-  
 cantile establishments. Not only would  
 such double taxation be unjust, but it  
 would put a State at a disadvantage by  
 driving industry to other places.

Quite a different rule applies to cor-  
 porations upon which the State confers  
 exclusive privileges. To railroad,  
 street railway, public lighting and other  
 similar companies the State grants part  
 of its own power. Such companies have  
 exclusive privileges, with which other  
 companies or individuals cannot com-  
 pete. The right to use public streets and  
 highways is nearly always exclusive  
 and a practical monopoly. There is no  
 injustice in taxation which leaves to  
 the owners of these exclusive franchises  
 no more than a liberal return on their  
 investments and which offers to pub-  
 lic enterprise a wise encouragement. In  
 fact, the whole subject of quasi-public  
 corporations may be equitably dealt with  
 by the State as a part of its own func-  
 tions. Even here, however, wisdom dic-  
 tates that vested rights be fully rec-  
 ognized and anything avoided which  
 partakes of oppression or persecution.

Several bills have already followed  
 that of Senator Clay. Others will ap-  
 pear in both houses. It may be sus-  
 pected that a bill which sweepingly in-  
 cludes "corporations" of different kinds in  
 a fixed system of taxation is introduced  
 either by the lobby to defeat on ac-  
 count of its impracticability all franchise  
 legislation, or by a member who  
 has not approached the subject with  
 knowledge of the multifarious conditions  
 under which incorporated business is  
 done.

In many States experiments have been  
 made in this direction of franchise tax-  
 ation. Pennsylvania was one of the ear-  
 liest. Connecticut has met successfully  
 some of the problems. Minnesota has  
 a law which excellent authorities have  
 looked upon with favor. The experience  
 of these and other States should be  
 studied carefully, and the application  
 to facts in Missouri thought out as  
 carefully, before a form of legislation  
 is settled upon.

Under any system of taxation hereto-  
 fore devised much property escapes tax-  
 ation. In all countries and all States of  
 this country the effort of correction  
 of inequalities is being made.

Under careless and corrupt systems of  
 administration monopolistic franchises  
 of immense value have been given away  
 with no return to the public.

These evils have aroused public dis-  
 content. Where the discontent is di-  
 rected to the end of just franchise taxation  
 a great improvement will have been ef-  
 fected. But crude and reckless attacks  
 upon business for no reason except that  
 it is conducted under articles of incor-  
 poration will result only in injury to  
 the material interests of the State. As  
 everywhere else, in the Legislature it  
 is best to be right before you go ahead.

PERIL TO HIS PARTY.

Mayor Ziegenhein displayed his int-  
 imate knowledge of the caliber of the  
 practical politicians occupying promi-  
 nent places in the local Republican or-  
 ganization when, as is reported, he an-  
 nounced his willingness to spend \$50,000  
 to secure a re-election to the mayoralty  
 which would give to his machine ad-  
 ministration the control of St. Louis af-  
 fairs during the World's Fair period.

This tempting tender of spoils to the  
 ringsters will have the effect of rallying  
 the wavering Ziegenheims forces if it is  
 now possible for those panic-stricken  
 looters to be rallied. The prospect of a  
 campaign in which an individual \$50,000  
 "bat" will be opened, followed by a  
 good fighting chance for World's Fair  
 booty, is well-nigh calculated to bring  
 a Ziegenheim gangster back from the  
 grave itself for just one more "swipe at  
 the stuff." The Mayor is sounding a  
 siren strain to his gang.

And, unless the grip of Ziegenheim  
 can be loosened from the local Republi-  
 can organization, this cry of loot and  
 booty will be the controlling slogan for  
 the Republican fight next April. If  
 the Mayor cannot himself secure re-  
 nomination, he will use his machine to  
 force the nomination of some other Re-  
 publican who stands for Ziegenheimism  
 and the Ziegenheim machine. The rank  
 and file of machine spoliemen will be  
 with him from start to finish. Anybody  
 who imagines that Ziegenheimism pro-  
 poses to abandon without a desperate  
 fight its chance to "make a killing" out  
 of the World's Fair simply doesn't know  
 the men and the principles that go to  
 make up Ziegenheimism.

The local Republican organization is  
 now in greater danger from Ziegenheim  
 than it is the community at large.  
 That evil influence cannot again prevail  
 to win at the polls. But it can prevail  
 to utterly discredit local Republicanism  
 by continuing to ally Republicanism

against the general good. Thoughtful  
 and decent Republicans will do well to  
 face this plain truth and devise means  
 for loosening the Ziegenheim grip on  
 their party.

WHITECOTTON'S PLEDGE.

Speaker Whitecotton's expressed  
 pledge of a full performance of his duty  
 to the people of Missouri, and his decla-  
 ration that he proposes to prove that  
 he wears the collar of no interest in this  
 State, will be accepted as a sincere ut-  
 terance on his part.

The Speaker of the House of Repre-  
 sentatives of the Forty-first General As-  
 sembly of Missouri enters office under  
 the direct charge of being a tool of  
 the lobby. This charge was preferred  
 in the Globe-Democrat's news account  
 of his election to the speakership, and  
 was reaffirmed by the editorial utter-  
 ances of that newspaper in commenting  
 upon the news. The alleged fact of Mr.  
 Whitecotton's subservience to the lobby  
 was also made to serve as the basis for  
 a claim that the Missouri House of  
 Representatives will be organized as the  
 lobby may direct.

It would have been strange indeed if  
 Speaker Whitecotton had failed to re-  
 sent this attack upon his integrity as a  
 public servant. It will be stranger still  
 if he fails to prove by his acts that the  
 Globe-Democrat's charges have for their  
 foundation nothing more than the en-  
 veyed malice of the bitterest partisan  
 newspaper in Missouri. Mr. Whitecot-  
 ton would be careless of his good name  
 if by any accident of oversight or by  
 any neglect to post himself as to the  
 affiliations and records of his fellow-  
 Representatives he should now place on  
 the House committees any man known  
 to be an instrument of the lobby.

Speaker Whitecotton will not suffer  
 injury from the attack made by the  
 Globe-Democrat, in so far as popular ac-  
 ceptance of that organ's charges as the  
 truth is concerned. The people of Mis-  
 souri have learned that the Globe-Dem-  
 ocrat is not to be believed on its own  
 say-so. They will judge Speaker White-  
 cotton by his own acts, not by the  
 Globe-Democrat's unsupported asser-  
 tions. The Speaker of the House has his  
 reputation in his own keeping. He must  
 not lose sight of this all-important truth.

WAITING ON ST. LOUIS.

French Ambassador Cambon's an-  
 nouncement of the special interest felt  
 by the French people and Government  
 in the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903,  
 celebrating the centennial anniversary  
 of the Louisiana Purchase, furnishes ad-  
 ditional proof of the fact that the Eu-  
 ropean nations will be prompt to partici-  
 pate in an international exposition com-  
 ing at so significant a time in the early  
 years of the Twentieth Century.

There have been similar indications  
 of appreciation of the promise of the St.  
 Louis World's Fair on the part of Eu-  
 rope, notably from Russia, England and  
 Germany. Preceding this declaration  
 from the French Minister, and such de-  
 velopments are encouraging to a degree.  
 A very material guarantee of the suc-  
 cess of the World's Fair enterprise as  
 a business undertaking is contained in  
 these pleasant assurances. The tremen-  
 dous financial success scored by the  
 Paris Exposition has demonstrated that  
 international expositions are not losing  
 their attractiveness for the world's peo-  
 ple.

It is now in order for the local sub-  
 scription of \$5,000,000 to the World's  
 Fair fund to be closed at once, in order  
 that the National Congress, the Missouri  
 Legislature and the legislatures of other  
 States can proceed to co-operate with  
 St. Louis in the World's Fair movement.  
 This local subscription should not re-  
 main uncompleted longer than the pre-  
 sent week. Its completion is a matter  
 in which the reputation of St. Louis is  
 very much at stake. All good citizens  
 should be glad to help in reaching the  
 necessary \$5,000,000 total. The supreme  
 duty confronting the people of this city  
 now is to complete the popular subscrip-  
 tion to the World's Fair fund.

Speaker Whitecotton is apparently  
 bent upon proving that the "lobby col-  
 lar" which the Globe-Democrat pretends  
 to see on his neck has no existence save  
 in a brain unsettled by political jima-  
 nisms.

With various States manifesting an  
 earnest interest in World's Fair work it  
 is incumbent upon St. Louis to complete  
 its popular subscription and thus give  
 the work full headway.

It is reasonably certain that the St.  
 Louis Police Board will be organized  
 with a view to obtaining the best re-  
 sults in police protection of life and  
 property.

Carefully examine all attacks upon the  
 Commission for the Public Welfare and  
 you'll see the handiwork of gangsters  
 whose motto is "The public be d—d."

It is not with clear-visioned American  
 eyes that Governor Pingree of Michi-  
 gan sees a bloody American revolution  
 in the first quarter of the new century.

Ziegenheim's rallying cry for the  
 spring campaign sounds suspiciously  
 like "A \$50,000 slush fund and the loot-  
 ing of the World's Fair!"

Missouri legislators should beware of  
 franchise-tax legislation of too sweeping  
 a character. The mark of the lobby is  
 on such legislation.

Among other malodorous municipal  
 nuisances, the abated, the open sewer  
 in Forest Park should receive early and  
 earnest attention.

Governor Dockery seems to have the  
 correct idea that the first duty of a  
 Governor is to govern to the best of his  
 own ability.

Don't be frightened by the local influ-  
 ence epidemic. The grip isn't necessarily  
 accompanied by the password to eter-  
 nity.

Why Not Be True?

Because, just now and then,  
 Life's evil comes in sight,  
 The worrier deers of men  
 Being brought to light;  
 That life is evil all,  
 Is it for me to sing,  
 Bewailing, while tears fall,  
 Is it for me to sing?

The good that I have known,  
 Exceeding good far,  
 The blessings common grown,  
 That daily are,  
 Shall I to them be blind,  
 Virtues each and every,  
 When each and every I meet,  
 Since that life is bitter to my mind,  
 Why then is sweet?

REPLY D. SAUNDERS.

## BUSY DAYS FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The Morning Choral Club is actively en-  
 gaged in preparations for its next con-  
 cert, which will be given on Tuesday eve-  
 ning, February 20, at the Casino of this city.  
 Miss Von der Horst, of this club, has  
 never before visited the West, and will be  
 heard for the first time in St. Louis on  
 that occasion. The program numbers by  
 the club will consist of the following:

Chorus, "The Song of the Sea."—Marion Leitch,  
 Clara Bell, and others.  
 Solo, "The Song of the Sea."—Marion Leitch,  
 Clara Bell, and others.  
 The Morning Choral Club is now actively  
 rehearsing each week.

Jefferson Chapter, Daughters of the  
 American Revolution, was delightfully en-  
 tertained last Saturday afternoon by Mrs.  
 M. F. Branch, No. 529 Debarre boulevard.

The last programme of the Monday Club  
 of Webster consisted of papers by Mrs.  
 William Dawson, Mrs. Kate J. Jones,  
 Bartlett Adams and Mrs. Charles Baker.

The Union Musical Club will give its  
 third season concert this afternoon at 3  
 o'clock at Memorial Hall. Arthur Whiting,  
 the Brahms exponent, will give the pro-  
 gramme, which is entirely Brahms  
 compositions, as follows:

Sonata, F sharp minor, op. 2.  
 1. Allegro non troppo ma energico.  
 2. Andante con espressione.  
 3. Scherzo, allegro.  
 4. Intermezzo, op. 10, no. 3.  
 5. Sonata, op. 10, no. 3.

The Tuesday Evening Club of Webster  
 will meet on January 8 at the residence of  
 J. M. H. of Washington University will be the speaker, with  
 "Japanese Literature" as his subject. The  
 beauty of Japanese songs will be especially  
 noted. The lecture will be given by Presi-  
 dent Jesse of the Missouri State University  
 will address the club.

Mrs. A. Deane Cooper, president of the  
 Rubenstein Club, entertained this club last  
 Wednesday evening, assisted by Miss Stacy  
 Niederlander.

CONDITION OF ST. LOUIS BANKS.

Comptroller's Reports Show Re-  
 sources of \$104,487,561.71.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
 St. Louis, Jan. 4.—An abstract of re-  
 ports made to the Comptroller of the Cur-  
 rency, showing the condition of the nation-  
 al banks in St. Louis, Mo., at the close of  
 business on Thursday, December 31, fol-  
 lows:

RESOURCES.  
 Loans and discounts, \$50,944,432.37.  
 United States bonds, \$1,740,000.  
 State bonds, \$1,740,000.  
 Premiums on United States bonds, \$100,000.  
 United States bonds on hand, \$100,000.  
 Premiums on United States bonds, \$100,000.  
 Real estate, furniture and fixtures, \$75,000.  
 Other real estate and mortgages owned, \$100,000.  
 Due from national banks (not reserve agents),  
 \$1,000,000.  
 Due from State banks and bankers, etc., \$1,000,000.  
 Internal revenue stamps, \$1,000,000.  
 Due from other national banks, \$1,000,000.  
 Due from other banks, \$1,000,000.  
 Due from individuals, \$1,000,000.  
 Due from other sources, \$1,000,000.  
 Total resources, \$104,487,561.71.

LIABILITIES.  
 Capital stock paid up, \$1,000,000.  
 Surplus, \$1,000,000.  
 Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid,  
 \$1,000,000.  
 National bank notes issued, \$1,000,000.  
 Less amount on hand, \$1,000,000.  
 Due to other national banks, \$1,000,000.  
 Due to other banks, \$1,000,000.  
 Due to individuals, \$1,000,000.  
 Due to other sources, \$1,000,000.  
 Total liabilities, \$104,487,561.71.

Average reserve held, 22.22 per cent.

PLAN A REORGANIZED PARTY.

Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club  
 Being Formed in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
 New York, Jan. 4.—Grover Cleveland,  
 David B. Hill, Daniel S. Lamont, William  
 D. Shaw, John W. Aldrich, John D. Rockefeller,  
 A. C. Cantor and other Democrats are, it is  
 announced, to become members of the  
 Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, with  
 headquarters at Broadway and Twenty-  
 second street, articles of incorporation for  
 which were signed by Justice Leavitt  
 and others.

The club, it is declared by those who  
 are promoting its interests, is to be the pioneer  
 in the reorganization of the Democratic  
 party, and to promulgate true Demo-  
 cratic principles throughout the United States.

It is to be a national, State and local  
 organization. It is to be a "populist" club,  
 such as has been advocated by the party  
 since the death of Grover Cleveland. It is  
 to be a club for the people, and not for  
 the few. It is to be a club for the people,  
 and not for the few. It is to be a club for  
 the people, and not for the few. It is to be  
 a club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a  
 club for the people, and not for the few.

It is to be a club for the people, and not  
 for the few. It is to be a club for the  
 people, and not for the few. It is to be a